CHAPTER XI.

INSTRUCTION.

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Schools, 1881-1882.

In 1881-82 there were 113 Government schools or an average of one school for every ten inhabited villages, with 6256 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 4742 pupils, or 8·62 per cent of 54,962, the male population between six and fourteen years of age.

Staff.

In 1880-81 under the Director of Public Instruction and Educational Inspector Southern Division, the education of the district was conducted by a local staff 217 strong. Of these, one was a deputy educational inspector with general charge over all the schools of the district, drawing a yearly pay of £180 (Rs. 1800), and the rest were masters and assistant masters with yearly salaries ranging from £3 12*s.* to £180 (Rs. 36 - Rs. 1800).

Instruction.

Of 104, the total number of Government schools, in seventy-eight Kánarese only was taught, in ten Hidustáni, in five Hindustáni and Kánarese, in five Maráthi, and in the remaining six both English and Kánarese. Of the seventy-eight Kánarese schools four were for girls and seventy-four for boys.

Cost.

Excluding superintendence charges, the total expenditure on account of these schools amounted to £4176 (Rs. 41,760) of which £1410 (Rs. 14,100) were paid by Government, and £2766 (Rs. 27,660) from local and other funds.

Besides these Government schools, there were two primary schools inspected by the Educational Department, of which one is attached to the jail and the other to the police head-quarters. There were no private schools aided by Government.

Private Schools.

Before Government took the education of the district under their care every large village had a school, kept generally by a Shenvi Bráhman and attended by boys under fifteen. These private schools suffered greatly by the introduction of state education. In 1880-81 only eight remained with an attendance estimated at about 150 pupils. As a rule the teachers of private schools are men who have failed in other employments. Though poorly trained they have an excellent system of teaching reckoning tables or *ujalnis* and the elementary rules of arithmetic. Their teaching of reading and writing is less successful. They have no fixed fees, and depend on what the parents and guardians are inclined to pay. In addition to their fees they levy small contributions once a fortnight and receive occasional presents. The entrance fee which is offered to the teacher in the name of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning, varies from 3*d.* (2 *as.*) in the case of the poor to 2*s.* (Re. 1) in the case of the well-to-do. When a boy has finished his first or *ujalni* course, and is ready to write on paper, the teacher receives 1½*d.* to 2*s.* (1 *anna* - Re. 1). Such of the parents as are friendly to the teacher or are

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pleased with their children's progress, on *Dasara*, *Diváli*, or on some other great holiday, or on a thread-girding or other important family ceremony, present the master with cash or a turban or a pair of waist-cloths. From these limited sources of income a private teacher makes £8 to £12 (Rs. 80-Rs. 120) a year. Boys of six to eight are taught reckoning tables. They then learn to write by tracing letters on a sanded board and by writing characters with wet chalk or *khadi* on a black board. They seldom learn to write well, but mental arithmetic is taught to perfection, and this part of their teaching has been adopted in Government schools. The boys go to temples or rest-houses *dharmsháles* where the schools are held. The position of the masters, and the religious element in some of their teaching, help them in their competition with the purely secular instruction given in Government schools. The course of study in these schools is soon finished, and boys generally leave their teachers before they are sixteen.

Progress, 1865-1881.

In 1865-66 there were eleven Government schools in the district with 830 names on the rolls; of these three were second grade Anglo-vernacular schools and the rest vernacular schools. The first three Government Anglo-vernacular schools were opened at Haliyál, Sirsi, and Kumta, and the first Urdu school was opened at Haliyál. In 1866-67 the number rose to thirty schools with 1714 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 1334 pupils. In 1867-68 the number of schools rose to forty-five, the number of names on the rolls to 2100, and the average attendance to 1617. In 1868-69 the number of schools had risen to fifty-five. In 1871-72 there were sixty-six schools, 2845 names on the rolls, and an average attendance of 2234. Out of the sixty-six schools, six were Anglo-vernacular schools, two were Urdu schools, and five were girls' schools. In 1872-73 the number of schools rose to seventy, the names on the rolls to 3231, and the average attendance to 2365. In 1874-75 the number of schools rose to eighty-six, the names on the rolls to 3976, and the average attendance to 2718. During the next four years (1874-1878), there was no increase in the number of schools, but the names on the rolls rose to 4431. In 1879-80 the number of schools rose to ninety-six, the names on the rolls to 4978, and the average attendance to 3598. In 1880-81 there were 103 schools with 6323 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 4505 pupils. Compared with 1865-66 the returns for 1880-81 give an increase in the number of schools from eleven to 103, and in the names on the rolls from 830 to 6323.

Girls' Schools.

Before 1865-66 there were no girls' schools in the district. In 1866-67 two girls' schools were opened at Kumta and Sirsi with forty-five names on the rolls and an average attendance of forty-five. In 1867-68 the number of girls' schools rose to four with 131 names on the rolls and an average attendance of ninety-eight. Four years later, in 1871-72, the number of schools rose to five with 195 names and an average attendance of 117. In 1872-73, when one of the five schools was closed for want of sufficient attendance, there were 179 names and an average attendance of 122. In 1880-81 the number of four schools had not increased, but the names rose to 208, and the average attendance to 147.

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Readers and Writers.

The 1881 census returns give for the chief races of the district the following proportion of persons able to read and write. Of 382,997, the total Hindu population, 6207 (males 5990, females 217) or 1·62 per cent below fifteen and 1138 (males 1112, females 26) or 0·29 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 809 (males 756, females 53) or 0·21 per cent below fifteen and 17,327 (males 17,149, females 178) or 4·52 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 131,525 (males 65,330, females 66,195) or 34·31 per cent below fifteen and 226,091 (males 112,607, females 113,484) or 59·03 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 24,282, the total Musalmán population, 586 (males 533, females 53) or 2·41 per cent below fifteen and 140 (males 132, females 8) or 0·57 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 63 (males 55, females 8) or 0·25 per cent below fifteen and 1232 (males 1197, females 35) or 5·07 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 8673 (males 4321, females 4352) or 35·71 per cent below fifteen and 13,588 (males 6070, females 7518) or 55·95 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 14,509 Christians, 281 (males 233, females 48) or 1·93 per cent below fifteen, and 45 (males 40, females 5) or 0·31 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 20 (males 17, females 3) or 0·13 per cent below fifteen and 512 (males 452, females 60) or 3·52 per cent above fifteen were instructed; and 5127 (males 2530, females 2597) or 35·32 per cent below fifteen and 8524 (males 4550, females 3974) or 58·74 per cent above fifteen were illiterate:

Kánara Education Return, 1881.

Age.	Hindus.		Musalma'ns.		Christians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under Instruction—						
Below fifteen ...	5990	217	533	53	233	48
Above fifteen ...	1112	26	132	8	40	5
Instructed—						
Below fifteen ...	756	53	55	8	17	3
Above fifteen ...	17,149	178	1197	35	452	60
Illiterate—						
Below fifteen ...	65,330	66,195	4321	4352	2530	2597
Above fifteen ...	112,607	113,484	6070	7518	4550	3974
Total ...	202,944	180,153	12,308	11,974	7822	6687

Before 1866-67, no returns were prepared arranging the pupils according to race and religion. The following statement shows that of the two chief races the Hindus have the larger proportion of their boys and girls under instruction:

Pupils by Race, 1866-67 and 1880-81.

Race.	1866-67.	Per-centage.	1880-81.	Per-centage.
Hindus	1550	90·43	5005	76·64
Musalmáns	122	7·12	843	13·28
Total ...	1672	97·55	5848	89·92

Of 6037, the total number of pupils in Government schools at the end of December 1881, 2299 or 38·6 per cent were Bráhmans; 507 or 8·6 per cent traders, including 318 Lingáyats, and 51 Jáins; 1022 or 16·32 per cent cultivators; 451 or 7·4 per cent artisans; 544 or 9·01 per cent servant classes; sixty-nine low castes; 181 or 2·9 per cent other Hindus; 712 or 11·7 per cent Musalmáns; 244 or 3·71 per cent Christians; and seven Jews; and one Pársi. Of 224, the total number of girls enrolled in 1880-81 in the four girls' schools, 202 or 90·17 per cent were Hindus, two were Musalmáns, and twenty Others.

Schools, 1865-1881.

The following tables prepared from special returns furnished by the Educational Department show in detail the number of schools and pupils with their cost to Government:

Kánara School Returns, 1865-66, 1873-74, and 1880-81.

Class.	Schools.			Pupils. Hindus.			Musalmáns.		
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.									
High school	...	...	1	...	...	46	...	...	1
English school ...	2	3	2	84	171	113	1	3	2
Anglo-vernacular ...	...	...	3	...	...	512	...	...	21
Vernacular { Boys' ...	14	69	96	738	2458	4151	83	497	818
Vernacular { Girls' ...	...	5	4	...	156	183	...	...	1
Total ...	16	77	106	822	2785	5005	84	500	843

Class.	Pupils—*continued.* Pársis, &c.			Total.			Average daily attendance.		
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.									
High school	...	...	9	...	...	56	...	...	53·07
English school ...	14	19	17	99	193	132	78	170	95·17
Anglo-vernacular ...	...	...	29	...	...	562	...	...	37·2
Vernacular. { Boys' ...	9	131	584	830	3086	5553	646	2504	3936·8
Vernacular. { Girls' ...	...	23	24	...	179	208	...	133	146·9
Total ..	23	173	663	929	3458	6511	...	...	...

Class.	Fee.			Cost per Pupil.		
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
High school	.....	.....	3*s.* and 4*s.*	.....	.....	10 3 5
English school ...	2*s.*	1½*d.* and 1*s.*	1*s.* and 2*s.*	5 2 10⅝	4 5 3½	2 3 2
Anglo-vernacular ...	.....	.....	¾*d.* to 3*d.*	.....	.....	.....
Vernacular, { Boys'.	1½*d.*	¾*d.* and 3*d.*	Do.	.....	1 7 10⅝	0 11 4
Vernacular, { Girls'.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4 3⅝	0 13 11
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

KÁNARA SCHOOL RETURNS, 1865-66, 1873-74, AND 1880-81—continued.

CLASS.	RECEIPTS.								
	Government.			Local Cess.			Municipalities.		
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.	£	£	£		£	£		£	£
High school	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...
English school ...	317	320	76	...	...	...	...	363	144
Anglo-vernacular ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	90
Vernacular. { Boys' ...	208	622	916	...	1711	1862	...	...	...
Vernacular. { Girls' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	525	942	1410	...	1711	1862	...	363	240

CLASS.	RECEIPTS—*continued.*								
	Private.			Fees.			Total.		
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.	£	£. s. d	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£
High school	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	571
English school ...	...	...	...	76	165	65	393	848 0 0	285
Anglo-vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	128
Vernacular. { Boys' ...	257	0 4 3	28	48	162	220	513	2495 4 3	3026
Vernacular. { Girls' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	257	0 4 3	28	124	327	476	906	3343 4 3	4016

CLASS.	EXPENDITURE.								
	Instruction and Inspection.			Buildings.			Scholarships.		
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£
High school	...	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	8
English school ...	401	710	285	...	...	...	...	16	...
Anglo-vernacular ...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular. { Boys' ...	437	1986	2431	60	10	566	...	...	...
Vernacular. { Girls' ...	...	162	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	838	2858	3552	60	10	566	...	16	8

CLASS.	EXPENDITURE.						COST TO Government.		
	Libraries.			Total.					
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.	—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
High school	...	...	...	...	...	571	...	...	403
English school ...	...	...	...	401	726	285	317	319	76
Anglo-vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	15
Vernacular. { Boys' ...	...	...	50	497	1906	3047	208	622	916
Vernacular. { Girls' ...	...	...	...	...	162	145	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	50	898	2884	4176	525	941	1410

KÁNARA SCHOOL RETURNS, 1865-66, 1873-74, AND 1880-81 —continued.

CLASS.	COST TO—*continued.*								
	Local Cess.			Other Funds.			Total.		
	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.	1865-66.	1873-74.	1880-81.
Government.		£	£	£	£. s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£
High school	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	..	571
English school ...	...	...	...	76	407 0 0	209	393	726 0 0	285
Anglo-vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	128
Vernacular { Boys' ...	...	1374	1862	305	0 2 3	248	513	1996 2 3	3026
Vernacular { Girls' ...	...	162	139	...	...	6	...	162 0 0	145
Total ...	...	1536	2001	381	407 2 3	744	906	2884 2 3	4155

Town Schools.

A comparison of the present (1881-82) provision for teaching the town and the country population gives the following result:

In Kárwár there were ten Government schools with 839 names and an average attendance of about 633. Of the ten Government schools three were Kánarese schools; three were Maráthi schools, two for boys and one for girls; two were Urdu schools; one was a Jail school; and one a Police school. The average yearly cost to each pupil was 6*s.* 2½*d.* (Rs. 3-1-8) in the Maráthi schools, 17*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 8-12-0) in the girls' school, 6*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. 3-3-0) in the Urdu schools, and 5*s.* 11½*d.* (Rs. 2-15-8) in the Kánarese schools.

In Ankola there were two Government schools with 167 names and an average attendance of 133. Of the two schools one was a Kánarese school and the other an Urdu school. The average yearly cost for each pupil in the Kánarese school was 9*s.* 3⅜*d.* (Rs. 4-10-3) and in the Urdu school 5*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 2-10-0).

In Kumta there were four Government schools with 449 names and an average attendance of 315. Of these four schools three were for boys and one for girls. The average yearly cost for each pupil in the boys' schools was 8*s.* 8*d.* (Rs. 4-5-4) and in the girls' school 12*s.* 7⅜*d.* (Rs. 6-5-1).

In Honávar there were two Government schools for boys with 196 names and an average attendance of 150. The average yearly cost to each pupil was 3*s.* 10⅛*d.* (Rs. 4-7-3).

In Bhatkal there were two Government schools with 202 names and an average attendance of 163. Of the two schools one taught Kánarese and the other Urdu. The average yearly cost to each pupil in the Kánarese school was 8*s.* 9½*d.* (Rs. 4-6-4) and in the Urdu school 7*s.* 5⅜*d.* (Rs. 3-11-9).

In Siddápur there was one Kánarese school for boys with seventy names and an average attendance of thirty-seven. The average yearly cost to each pupil was 10*s.* 9½*d.* (Rs. 5-6-4).

In Sirsi there were four Government schools with 341 names and an average attendance of 262 pupils. Of the four schools one was a second grade Anglo-vernacular school, one an Urdu school, and two were Kánarese schools one for boys and one for girls. The

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average yearly cost for each pupil in the second grade Anglo-vernacular school was 13*s.* ⅞*d.* (Rs. 6-8-7), in the Urdu school 12*s.* 1½*d.* (Rs. 6-1-0), in the Kánarese boys' 6*s.* 2¾*d.* (Rs. 3-1-11) and in the girls' school 12*s.* 8¼*d.* (Rs. 6-5-6).

In Yellápur there was only one Government Kánarese school for boys, with eighty-five names, and an average attendance of forty-five. The yearly cost to each pupil was 14*s.* 3¼*d.* (Rs. 7-2-2).

In Haliyál there were three Government schools with 288 names and an average attendance of 200. Of the three schools one was a second grade Anglo-vernacular school, one an Urdu school, and one a girls' school. The average yearly cost to each pupil in the second grade Anglo-vernacular school was 11*s.* 5¼*d.* (Rs. 5-11-6), in the Urdu school 9*s.* ⅝*d.* (Rs. 4-8-5), and in the girls' school 12*s.* 10⅜*d.* (Rs. 6-6-11).

Village Schools.

Exclusive of the nine towns of Kárwár, Ankola, Kumta, Honávar, Bhatkal, Siddápur, Sirsi, Yellápur, and Haliyál, the district of Kánara was provided with seventy-four schools or an average of one school for every fifteen inhabited villages. The following statement shows the distribution of these schools by sub-divisions:

Kánara Village Schools, 1880-81.

Sub-Division.	Villages.	Population.	Schools (Boys').	Sub-Division	Villages.	Population.	Schools (Boys').
Kárwár ...	61	48,829	11	Siddápur ...	95	30,373	7
Ankola ...	90	33,707	8	Sirsi ...	249	45,745	8
Kumta ...	119	59,980	14	Yellápur ...	153	30,360	7
Honávar ...	139	84,857	10	Supa ...	216	45,291	14

Libraries.

In 1880-81, there were four libraries one each at Kárwár, Sirsi, Kumta, and Haliyál. The Kárwár General Library and Museum was founded in May 1864. In 1880-81 it contained 1709 books with thirty-eight members whose monthly subscriptions varied from 1*s.* to 6*s.* (8 *as.* - Rs. 3). The Sirsi General Library was founded in July 1870. In 1880-81 it contained 300 books and had forty members whose monthly subscriptions varied from 6*d.* to 4*s.* (4 *as.* - Rs. 2). The Kumta Native General Library was founded before 1875. In 1880-81 it contained 150 books, and had twenty-five members whose monthly subscriptions varied from 1*s.* to 4*s.* (8 *as.* - Rs. 2). The Haliyál Library contained sixty books with a few subscribers all paid for by the mámlatdár.

Newspapers.

No newspaper is published in the district.